

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY PLATFORM

The following is the platform adopted by the Progressive party at its national convention held at Chicago August 6, 1912, and Colonel Roosevelt said it was a binding contract with the people to be observed if the Progressives were elected to office. Compare this straight, clean-cut platform with any other platform of the party promises.

Declaration of Principles of the Progressive Party.

The conscience of the people in a time of grave national problems, has called into being a new party, born of the nation's awakened sense of justice.

We of the Progressive party dedicate ourselves to the fulfillment of the duty laid upon us by our fathers to maintain that government of the people, by the people and for the people whose foundations they laid. We hold with Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln that the people are the masters of their constitution to fulfill its purposes and to safeguard it from those who, by perversion of its intent, would convert it into an instrument of injustice. In accordance with the needs of each generation the people must use their sovereign powers to establish and maintain equal opportunity and industrial justice, to secure which this government was founded and without which no republic can endure.

This country belongs to the people who inhabit it, its resources, its business, its industry and its government. Its government should be maintained or altered in whatever manner will best promote the general interest. It is time to set the public welfare in the first place.

The Old Parties.

Political parties exist to secure responsible government and to execute the will of the people. From these great tasks both of the old parties have turned aside. Instead of instruments to promote the general welfare they have become the tools of corrupt interests which use them impartially to serve their selfish purposes. Behind the ostensible government sits enthroned an invisible government, knowing no allegiance and acknowledging no responsibility to the people. To destroy this invisible government, to dissolve the unholy alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics is the first task of the statesmanship of the day.

The deliberate betrayal of its trust by the Republican party, the fatal incapacity of the Democratic party to deal with the great tasks of the new time have compelled the people to force a new instrument of government through which to give effect to their will in laws and institutions. Unhindered by tradition, uncorrupted by power, undismayed by the magnitude of the task, the Progressive party has taken as its instrument of the people to sweep away old abuses, to build a new and nobler commonwealth.

A Government With the People. This declaration is our covenant with the people and we hereby bind the party and its candidates in state and nation to the pledges made here.

The Rule of the People.

The National Progressive party committed to the people of the government by a self-consciously democratic expression of the people, pledges itself to secure such alterations in the fundamental law of the several states and of the United States as shall insure the representative character of the government. In particular the party desires for direct primaries, the nomination of state and national officers, for nation-wide preferential primaries for candidates for the presidency, for the direct election of United States senators by the people; and we urge on the states the policy of the short ballot with responsibility to the people secured by the initiative, referendum and recall.

Amendment of Constitution.

The Progressive party believing that a free people should have the power to amend their fundamental law so as to adapt it progressively to the changing needs of the people pledges itself to provide a more easy and expeditious method of amending the federal constitution.

Nation and State.

Up to the limit of the constitution and later by amendment of the constitution, if found necessary, we advocate bringing under effective national jurisdiction those problems which have expanded beyond reach of the individual states.

It is as grotesque as it is intolerable that the several states should by unequal laws in matters of common concern become compelling commercial agencies, barter the lives of their children, the health of their women and the safety and well being of their working people for the profit of their financial interests.

The extreme insistence on states rights by the platform of the Democratic party in the Baltimore convention, its inability to understand the world into which it has survived, or to administer the affairs of a union of states which have in all essential respects become one people.

Equal Suffrage.

The Progressive party, believing that no people can justly claim to be a true democracy, which denies political rights on account of sex, pledges itself to the task of securing equal suffrage to men and women alike.

Corrupt Practices.

We pledge our party to legislation that will compel strict limitation of all campaign contributions, expenditures and detailed publicity of both, before as well as after primaries and elections.

Publicity and Public Service.

We pledge our party to legislation compelling the publication of lobbyists; publicity of committee hearings except on foreign affairs and recording of all votes in committee; and forbidding federal appointees from holding office in state or national political organizations or taking part as officers or delegates in political conventions for the nomination of elective state or national officials.

The Courts.

The Progressive party demands such restriction of power of the courts as shall leave to the people the ultimate authority to determine fundamental questions of social welfare and public policy. To secure this end it pledges itself to provide:

1.—That when an act, passed under the police power of the state is held unconstitutional under the state constitution by the courts, the people, after an ample interval of deliberation, shall have an opportunity to

vote on the question whether they desire the act to become law notwithstanding such decision.

2.—That every decision of the highest appellate court of a state declaring an act of the legislature unconstitutional on the ground of its violation of the federal constitution shall be subject to the same review by the supreme court of the United States as is now accorded to decisions sustaining such legislation.

Administration of Justice.

The Progressive party in order to secure to the people a better administration of justice and by that means to bring about a more general respect for the law and the courts, pledges itself to work unceasingly for the reform of legal procedure and judicial methods.

We believe that the issuance of injunctions in cases arising out of labor disputes should be prohibited. Such injunctions would not apply when no labor disputes existed.

We also believe that a person cited for contempt in labor disputes, except when such contempt was committed in the actual presence of the court or so near thereto as to interfere with the proper administration of justice should have a right to trial by jury.

Social and Industrial Justice.

The supreme duty of the nation is the conservation of human resources through an enlarged measure of social and industrial justice. We pledge ourselves to work unceasingly in state and nation for the prevention of industrial accidents, occupational diseases, overwork, involuntary unemployment and other injurious effects incident to modern industry.

The fixing of minimum safety and health standards for the various occupations and the exercise of the public authority on state and nation including the federal control over interstate commerce and the taxing power, to maintain such standards.

The Prohibition of Child Labor.

Minimum wage standards, for working women, to provide a living wage in all industrial occupations.

The general prohibition of night work for women and the establishment of an eight-hour day for women and young people.

One day rest in seven for all wage workers.

The Eight-hour Day in Continuous Twelve-hour Industries.

The abolition of the convict contract labor system, substituting a system of prison production for governmental consumption only; and the application of prisoners earnings to the support of their dependent families.

Publicity as to Wages, Hours and Conditions of Labor.

Full reports upon industrial accidents and diseases and the opening of public inspection of all tallies, weights, measures and check systems on labor products.

Department of Labor.

We pledge our party to establish a department of labor with authority over the cabinet and with wide jurisdiction over matters affecting the conditions of labor and living.

Country Life.

The development and prosperity of country life are as important to the people as the growth of the cities. We are for the farmers. Increase of the prosperity on the farm will favorably affect the cost of living, and promote the interests of all who dwell in the country, and all who depend upon its products for clothing, shelter and food.

We pledge our party to foster the development of agricultural credit and co-operation, the teaching of agriculture in schools, agriculture college extension, the use of mechanical power on the farm and to re-establish the Country Life Commission, thus directly promoting the welfare of the farmers, and bringing the benefits of better farming, better business and better living within their reach.

High Cost of Living.

The high cost of living is due partly to world-wide and partly to local causes; partly to natural and partly to artificial causes. The measures proposed in this platform on various subjects such as the tariff, the trusts and conservation, will of themselves remove the artificial elements such as the tendency to leave the country for the city, waste, extravagance, system of taxation, poor quality of food crops and bad business methods in marketing crops.

To remedy these conditions requires the fullest information and based on this information, effective government supervision and control to remove all the artificial causes. We propose in this platform on various subjects such as the tariff, the trusts and conservation, will of themselves remove the artificial elements such as the tendency to leave the country for the city, waste, extravagance, system of taxation, poor quality of food crops and bad business methods in marketing crops.

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Health.

We favor the union of all the existing agencies of the federal government dealing with the public health into a single national health service without discrimination against or for any one set of therapeutic methods, school of medicine, or school of healing, with such additional powers as may be necessary to enable it to perform efficiently such duties in the protection of the public from preventable disease as may be properly undertaken by the federal authorities; including the execution of quarantine laws regarding pure food, quarantine and cognate subjects; the promotion of appropriate action for the improvement of vital statistics and the extension of the registration area of such statistics, and cooperation with the health activities of the various states and cities of the nation.

Business.

We believe that true popular government, justice and prosperity go hand in hand, and so believing it is our purpose to secure that large measure of prosperity which is to be wisely considered and utilized for the general welfare if held in the public hands. In order that consumers and producers, managers and workers now and hereafter need not pay toll to private monopolies of power and raw material, we demand that the state or nation should retain the right to use under laws which will encourage development and make to the people a moderate return for benefits conferred.

In particular we pledge our party to require reasonable compensation to the public for water power rights heretofore granted by the public. We pledge legislation to lease the public grazing lands under equitable provisions now pending which will increase the production of food for the people and thoroughly safeguard the

rights of the natural homemaker.

Natural resources whose conservation is necessary for the national welfare should be owned or controlled by the nation.

Good Roads.

We recognize the vital importance of good roads and we pledge our party to foster their extension in every proper way and we favor the early construction of national highways. We also favor the extension of the rural free delivery service.

Alaska.

The coal and other natural resources of Alaska should be opened to development at once. They are owned by the people of the United States and are safe from monopoly, waste or destruction only while so owned. We demand that they shall neither be sold nor given away except under the homestead law, but that the land in question, when opened to the public, shall be opened to use promptly upon liberal terms requiring immediate development.

Thus the benefit of cheap fuel will accrue to the government of the United States and to the people of Alaska and the Pacific coast. The ownership of extensive agricultural lands will be hastened; the extermination of the salmon will be prevented; and the just and wise development of Alaskan resources will take the place of private extortion or monopoly. We demand that extortion or monopoly in transportation shall be prevented by the prompt acquisition, construction or improvement by the government of such railroads, harbor or other facilities for transportation as the welfare of the people demand.

We promise the people of the territory of Alaska the same measure of local self-government that is given to other American territories, and that federal officials appointed there shall be qualified by previous bona fide residence in the territory.

Waterways.

The rivers of the United States are the natural arteries of this continent. We demand that they shall be opened to traffic as indispensable parts of a great nation-wide system of transportation in which the Panama canal will be the central line, thus enabling the government and the United States to share with the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard in the benefit derived from the canals. It is the national obligation to develop our rivers, and especially the Mississippi and its tributaries, without delay, under a comprehensive general plan covering navigation, irrigation, flood control, domestic supply and the prevention of floods.

We pledge our party to the immediate preparation of such a plan which should be made and carried out in close and friendly co-operation between the nation, the states, and the cities affected. It would be a plan, the destructive floods of the Mississippi and other streams which represent a great and needless loss to the nation, would be controlled by forest conservation and water storage at the headwaters, and by levees below, land sufficient to support millions of people, and the swamps, water power enough to transform the industrial standings of whole states would be developed, adequate water terminals would be provided, transportation by river would revive and the railroads would be compelled to cooperate as freely with the boat lines as with each other. The equipment, organization and experience acquired in constructing the Panama canal soon will be available for the lakes-to-the-gulf deepwaterway and other portions of this great work and should be utilized by the nation in co-operation with the various states, at the lowest cost to the people.

The Panama canal, built and paid for by the American people must be used for their benefit. We demand that the canal shall be so operated as to break the transportation monopoly now held and misused by the transcontinental lines. Ship owned or controlled by transcontinental railroads must not be allowed to use the canal, and American ships shall pay no tolls. The Progressive party shall favor legislation having for its aim the development of friendship and commerce between the United States and Latin American nations.

Tariff.

We believe in a protective tariff which shall equalize conditions of competition between the United States and foreign countries both for the farmer and the manufacturer and for the laborer. We believe in an adequate standard of living.

Primarily the benefit of any tariff should be disclosed in the pay envelope of the laborer. We declare that no industry deserves protection which is unfair to labor or which is operating in violation of federal law. We believe in the protection of always in favor of the consuming public.

We demand tariff revision because the present tariff is unjust to the people of the United States. Fair dealing toward the people requires an immediate denunciation of these schedules wherein duties are shown to be unjust or excessive.

We pledge ourselves to the establishment of a non-partisan scientific tariff commission reporting both to the president and to either branches of congress, which shall report first the cost of production, efficiency of labor, capitalization, industrial organization and efficiency, and the general competitive position in the country and abroad of industries seeking protection from congress; second, as to the revenue producing power of the tariff and its relation to the resources of government; and third, as to the effect of the tariff on the prices, operations of middlemen and on the purchasing power of the consumer.

We believe that this commission should have plenary powers to elicit information and to prescribe a uniform system of accounting for all great protected industries. The work of the commission should not prevent the immediate adoption of acts reducing the schedules generally recognized as excessive.

We condemn the Payne-Aldrich bill as unjust to the people. The Republican organization is in the hands of those who have broken, and cannot again be trusted to keep the promise of necessary downward revision.

The Democratic party is committed to the destruction of the protective system through a tariff for the only, a policy which would inevitably produce widespread industrial and commercial ruin. We demand the immediate repeal of the Canadian reciprocity act.

Inheritance and Income Tax.

We believe in a graduated inheritance tax and in a means of equalizing the obligation of holders of property to government and we hereby

pledge our party to enact such a federal law as will tax large inheritance, returning to the states an equitable percentage of all amounts collected. We favor the ratification of the pending amendments to the constitution giving the government power to levy an income tax.

Peace and National Defense.

The Progressive party deprecates the survival in our civilization of the barbaric system of warfare among nations, with its enormous waste of resources even in time of peace and the consequent impoverishment of the life of the toiling masses. We pledge the party to use its best endeavors to substitute judicial and other peaceful means of settling international differences.

We favor an international agreement for the limitation of naval forces, ending such an agreement, and as the best means of preserving peace, we pledge ourselves to maintain for the present the policy of building two battleships a year.

Treaty Rights.

We pledge our party to protect the rights of American citizenship at home and abroad. No treaty should receive the sanction of our government which discriminates between American citizens because of birthplace, race or religion, or that does not recognize the absolute right of expatriation.

The Immigrant.

Through the establishment of industrial standards we propose to secure to the able-bodied immigrants and to his able native fellow workers a larger share of American opportunities.

We Denounce the Fatal Policy of Indifference and Neglect.

Which has been followed by the federal government in its failure to become the pros and cons of the immigration law. We favor governmental action to encourage the distribution of immigrants away from the congested cities, to supervise rigidly all private agencies dealing with them and to promote their assimilation, education and advancement.

Pensions.

We pledge our service to a wise and just policy of pensioning American soldiers, and the widows and children by the federal government, and we oppose the policy of the southern states in granting pensions to the ex-confederate soldiers and sailors and their widows and children.

Civil Service.

We condemn the violation of the civil service law by the president, including the correction and assessment of subordinate employees and the refusal to punish such violations after a finding of guilty by his own commission, his distribution of patronage among subservient congressmen, while withholding it from those who refuse support of administration members, his withdrawal of nominations from the senate until political support for himself was secured, and his appointments to office to reward those who voted for his renomination. To eradicate these abuses we demand not only the enforcement of the civil service act in letter and spirit, but also legislation which will bring under the competitive system postmasters, collectors, marshals, and all other non-political officers, as well as the enactment of a civil service law, and we also insist upon continuous service during good behavior and efficiency.

Business Organization.

We pledge our party to readjustment of the business methods of the national government and a proper coordination of the federal bureaus which will increase the economy and efficiency of the government service, prevent duplications and secure better results to the taxpayers for every dollar expended.

Supervision of Investment.

The people of the United States are swindled out of many millions of dollars every year through worthless investments. The plain people, the wage earners and the men and women with small savings, have no way of knowing the merit of concerns offering stock for sale, prospectuses that make big returns seem certain and fortunes easily within grasp.

We hold it to be the duty of the government to protect its people from this kind of piracy. We therefore demand wise, careful, thoughtful legislation that will give us such governmental supervision over this matter as will furnish to the people of the United States this much-needed protection, and we pledge ourselves thereto.

Conclusion.

On these principles and on the recognized desirability of uniting the progressive forces of the nation into an organization which shall unequivocally represent the progressive spirit and policy, we appeal for the support of all American citizens without regard to previous political affiliations.

SCHOOL CHILDREN RECEIVE FLAGS

Great Day for the Youngsters and a Big Event in Local G. A. R. Circles—Boys and Girls Reply to the Words of Presentation—Flags Dedicated to Patriotic Purposes.

The school children of the city today were delighted when the veterans of the Civil war presented them with beautiful silk flags and told them in a brief way of the hardships the soldiers endured and the many hard fought battles engaged in to preserve the flag and keep it unstained.

The children of each school were assembled outside when the old soldiers drove up in automobiles and in the manner of the reception of the flag, the children of each school were given a brief history of the flag and its meaning. The children of each school were given a brief history of the flag and its meaning.

Four automobiles containing Grand Army men, members of the city board of education, Superintendent John M. Mills and Secretary Ivy Williams, the board of education left the city hall at 9 o'clock and soon after the noon hour, they had visited each school of the city, including the Weber academy and the High school, leaving with the children of each of the schools, except the two latter, a flag that had been purchased for them.

Colonel E. W. Tatlock of Salt Lake was in the party and he with Captain Hulaniski and Comrade H. C. Wardleigh of this city made the presentation speeches. In each instance a pupil of the school responded fittingly to the gift and pledged the school to loyalty to the flag. Flags were not presented at the academy nor the High school because the former had been presented with beautiful flags on a former occasion.

The old soldiers recommend that the schools use the flags that have been presented to them in their daily marching and that the flag be saluted every day.

The veterans were taken to the Weber academy where they were furnished by the members of the board of education, M. S. Browning, Dr. Coulter, Asael Farr, W. H. Williams, and Hyrum Pinckney of the board of education, Superintendent of Schools J. M. Mills accompanied them.

At the Sub-High school, Colonel Tatlock made a speech of presentation and the flag was accepted by Miss Rosa Mostel and Frank Owens. Mr. Owens made the following speech of acceptance:

"In the name of the Central Junior High school, I thank you gentlemen of the Grand Army of the Republic for this beloved flag of our nation, and I realize the honor conferred upon me by the principal of this school in accepting the same. Fifty years ago our forefathers were engaged on the battle field to establish unity and suppress slavery, whereby the rising generation should have freedom. Since then we have enjoyed free schools, free press and freedom of speech. Our government at the present time is looked upon by all nations with reverence.

"But enough can never be said in honor of the boys in blue who fought and endured the hardships of four long years for the cause of right. Thus enabling every American citizen, to pledge his allegiance to God and our country—one country—one language and one flag."

From the Central Junior High school the party continued to the Quince school, where Judge Hulaniski presented the flag to the children there, and the flag was accepted by Harry Muncey and Katherine Henderson.

From the Quince school, they continued on down to the Lewis school where the six hundred children of that school were assembled on the front lawn to welcome them. H. C. Wardleigh presented the flag there, and the same was accepted by Vera Lindb and Byron Halverson, who responded as follows:

"We feel honored in being presented with this beautiful flag of our country. I accept it on behalf of the Lewis school, and its teachers. We will always treasure it as one of our holiest gifts. May it inspire our hearts with patriotism and if we are ever called on to defend it, we will defend it as nobly as did the Grand Army of the Republic."

At the Washington school, the children sang "America" as the party arrived and Colonel Tatlock presented the flag to Ezra Steele and Nellie Richardson. Ezra Steele accepted the flag with the following speech:

"Members of the G. A. R., the pupils of the Washington school are honored by your presence here today, and glad of an opportunity to show their respect for you, and their recognition of all they and the children of the whole land owe to those who helped to keep our nation undivided, and through whose efforts it is possible for us to have the education and other advantages which we enjoy."

On behalf of the children of the Washington school, I thank you for the flag which you have brought to us and for the pleasure you have given to us through your visit."

At the Pingree school, Mr. Wardleigh presented the flag, and in turn was presented with a bunch of flowers by Keith Williams, James Watson and Marion Carter received the flag and James Watson made the following speech:

"I receive the flag, and I thank you in behalf of the Pingree school." Colonel Tatlock again made the speech of presentation at the Grant school, where the flag was received by Gratian Higgins and Almada Greenwell. Gratian Higgins made the following response:

"Most honored Grand Army of the Republic. In behalf of my fellow schoolmates, I wish to thank you for this Grand Old Flag. We realize how much it must mean to you, the men who fought for it better than a half century ago. May we be ready, should our country call, to be off, as willingly as you were and to look as well when we return as you do today."

At the Five Points school Judge Hulaniski presented the flag and it was received by Mable Galsford and Edwin Randall, who made a response as follows:

"Members of the G. A. R., our great pleasure to receive this beautiful flag, and I thank you for it in the name of the pupils of the Five Points school."

It will always remind us of what we owe to the givers, the men who fought for it in '61, and we hope it will help us to be true Americans, ever ready to serve our country's flag."

At the Mount Fort school, Mr. Wardleigh presented the flag to the students who were assembled on the north side of the building. Dell Shaw and Parley Hansen received the gift and Parley Hansen made a speech of acceptance.

In behalf of the pupils of the Mount Fort school we extend to you, the members of Dix-Logan post, G. A. R., our sincerest thanks for our country's flag. We hope to show our gratitude to you by our loyalty to our flag."

At the North Junior High school, formerly the Dee school, the seventh grade children of the city were assembled in front of the building and gave a hearty welcome to the visitors. Mr. Tatlock presented the flag and it was accepted by Iris Bowns and Joseph E. Life, who responded as follows:

"Members of the G. A. R., visitors and friends: It is indeed with a feeling of gratitude that we accept this flag from the veterans of the greatest war in American history. Fifty years ago today many of you were encamped on the battlefields of the Civil war. Two long years of strife had passed away and still you beheld not the dawn of peace. Two more years of struggle were before you, yet you looked ever forward to the time when peace should reign in the land you love so dearly. That war, friends, was the lesson of patriotism so dear to all young Americans. As a representative of the North Junior High school and of the Americans of the future, I promise you that we shall ever strive to be good citizens, to protect and to protect that field of blue which stars sing for union welded together by the mighty hand of an Almighty God."

At the Lorin Farr school Mr. Wardleigh presented the flag and Mary Fisher and Lewis Wallace received the flag. Wallace responded as follows:

"Members of the G. A. R. in behalf of the boys and girls of the Farr school I accept this flag. Boys and girls, let us salute the flag."

At the Madison school Lela Sims and Leroy Minter received the flag. Leroy Minter responded as follows:

"Members of the Grand Army of the Republic, on behalf of the teachers and the pupils of the Madison school, I wish to thank you for this beautiful flag. As we look upon this banner we are reminded of those dark days in the history of our country when you were fighting to preserve this union and give to us the liberty and peace which we enjoy today. We hope the remainder of your lives may be spent in peace and happiness, and that this nation may continue to enjoy the liberties for which you so bravely fought. Again we thank you."

The party then visited the Weber stake academy and the High school, where the students were assembled in each assembly hall, and Colonel Tatlock addressed each student body.

TWENTY DAYS FOR STEALING BOTTLES

Albert Erickson, the man who stole bottles from the rear of George Tribe & company's store, was given a sentence of twenty days in jail this morning. According to the charges, he removed a barrel of empty bottles from a platform in the rear of the liquor store and then proceeded to haul them away in a sack. He had just begun to fill the sack when he was observed by an employee of the store and taken to the station.

Erickson stated that he was hungry and was told by a man to get a sack full of the bottles to sell for a meal. He stated that he had told the man who told him about the bottles owned them, so he proceeded to carry out the plan. Judge Reader pointed out to him the weakness of the story, but it was evident from the attitude of the prisoner that he did not care what happened to him. The only time he seemed to take any interest in his trial was when he was sentenced. He appeared to rejoice that he was to get free board and lodging for a time.

TEARING DOWN IN ORDER TO BUILD UP

This morning twenty men and a number of teams were at work in the removal of the foundation walls of the E. W. building ruins. The old Kiesel building on the corner of Third and Main streets, which was rapidly assuming the proportions of a well defined wreck, the entire roof having been removed and the walls partly torn down. The building will be razed to the ground in the course of two days.

BUILDING PERMITS HAVE BEEN GRANTED

R. S. Corlew is building a residence on Twenty-fourth street between Teller and Fillmore avenues, that will cost something over \$2,500.

The Western Building company has been granted a permit to erect their bottling factory on Grant avenue between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets at a cost of \$4,000.

Read the Classified Ads.

Queen Whose Women Subjects Go to War



Queen Milena of Montenegro is a fine type of the women of her land. There the women drill in the fields and do no war armed and dressed like the men. They are fierce fighters, and are said to be daring and brave under fire.